

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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RIVERKEEPER, INC.,  
Plaintiff,

v.

STATE CONTRACTING CORP. OF NY  
(d/b/a/ CAPITAL INDUSTRIES CORP.); and  
GEORGE MCGUIRE,  
Defendant.  
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Case No. 22-6911

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND CIVIL  
PENALTIES**

(Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33  
U.S.C. §§ 1251 to 1387)

Plaintiff Riverkeeper, Inc., by and through its counsel, hereby alleges:

**I.**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This is a civil suit brought under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251–1387, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (“CWA” or “the Act”), to address and abate Defendants’ ongoing and continuous violations of the Act pursuant to the Act’s citizen suit enforcement provisions at CWA Section 505, 33 U.S.C. § 1365.

2. Defendants discharge polluted stormwater runoff from their vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage facility located at 555 Saw Mill River Rd., Yonkers, NY 10701 (the “Facility”) into the waters of the United States without authorization, in violation of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402(p), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1342(p), and have failed to obtain coverage under and comply with the conditions of an individual State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“SPDES”) permit or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“DEC”) SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, Permit No. GP-0-17-004 (March 1, 2018),

[https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water\\_pdf/msgpppermit.pdf](https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/msgpppermit.pdf) (“General Permit”), in violation of CWA Sections 402(p)(3)(A), and 402(p)(4)(A), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1342(p)(3)(A), (p)(4)(A), and 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.26(c)(1) and (e)(1).

3. Stormwater runoff is one of the most significant sources of water pollution in the nation—comparable to, if not greater than, contamination from industrial and sewage sources. With every rainfall event, hundreds of millions of gallons of polluted rainwater pour into the New York Harbor, Long Island Sound, and other receiving waters in this District. The State of New York has designated as “impaired” more than 7,000 river miles; 319,000 acres of larger waterbodies; 940 square miles of harbors, bays, and estuaries; 10 miles of coastal shoreline; and 592 miles of Great Lakes shoreline. Under the Clean Water Act, “impaired” means not meeting water quality standards and/or unable to support beneficial uses, such as fish habitat and water contact recreation. In many of these waters, state water quality standards for metals, oil and grease, nutrient enrichment and oxygen depletion, inorganic pollutants, pathogens, taste, color, odor, and other parameters are consistently exceeded. For the overwhelming majority of water bodies listed as impaired, stormwater runoff is cited as a primary source of the pollutants causing the impairment.

4. Defendants’ stormwater discharge contribute to this endemic stormwater pollution problem. Defendants engage in industrial activities such as vehicle and equipment storage, maintenance, and vehicle traffic in and out of the Facility. As precipitation comes into contact with pollutants generated by these industrial activities, it conveys those pollutants to nearby surface waters. Contaminated stormwater discharges such as those from the Facility can and must be controlled to the fullest extent required by law in order to allow these water bodies a fighting chance to regain their health.

## II.

### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the parties and this action pursuant to CWA Section 505(a)(1) (the citizen suit provision of the CWA), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)(1), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (an action arising under the laws of the United States).

6. On June 2, 2022, Riverkeeper provided notice of Defendants' violations of the Act and of its intention to file suit against Capital Industries, Inc., State Contracting Corp of NY, and George McGuire to the Defendants; to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"); to the Administrator of EPA Region II; and to the Commissioner of the New York Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC"), as required by the Act under CWA Section 505(b)(1)(A), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(A), and the corresponding regulations at 40 C.F.R. §§ 135.1 to 135.3. A true and correct copy of Riverkeeper's notice letter is attached as Exhibit A, and is incorporated herein by reference.

7. More than sixty days have passed since the notice letter was served on Defendants and the state and federal agencies. Riverkeeper has complied with the Act's notice requirements under CWA Section 505(b)(1), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1).

8. Neither the EPA nor the State of New York has commenced or is diligently prosecuting a civil or criminal action to redress the violations alleged in this complaint. *See* CWA § 505(b)(1)(B), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b)(1)(B).

9. This action is not barred by any prior administrative penalty under CWA Section 309(g), 33 U.S.C. § 1319(g).

10. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York pursuant to CWA Section 505(c)(1), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(c)(1), and 28 U.S.C.

§ 1391(b)(2) because the source of the violations complained of is located, and the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred, within this judicial district.

### **III.**

#### **PARTIES**

11. Plaintiff RIVERKEEPER, INC. (“Riverkeeper”), is a non-profit corporation, whose mission is to protect, preserve, and restore the ecological integrity and productivity of the Hudson River and its ecosystem through enforcement, field work, and community action. Riverkeeper has approximately 3,800 members in the New York region, many of whom use and enjoy the Hudson River and New York Harbor and its tributaries—including Saw Mill River, which is polluted by industrial stormwater runoff from the Defendants’ vehicle equipment maintenance and storage facility.

12. Riverkeeper’s members use and enjoy the waters which Defendants have unlawfully polluted and are unlawfully polluting. Riverkeeper’s members use those areas to boat, kayak, bike, birdwatch, view wildlife, and engage in nature study and scientific study, among other activities. Defendants’ discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity containing pollutants impair each of those uses. Thus, the interests of Riverkeeper’s members have been, are being, and will continue to be adversely affected by Defendants’ failure to comply with the CWA.

13. For example, one Riverkeeper member resides less than a mile from the Saw Mill River and close to where it meets the Hudson River. This person frequently walks along both rivers, often bikes on the North Country Trailway along the Saw Mill River, and occasionally engages in birding and kayaking along these waterways. This person actively observes negative impacts to the waterways, as they impact the habitat and aesthetics of the area and are related to

their volunteer work for Riverkeeper and other organizations. This person is particularly concerned with algae buildup, the clarity of the water, and noticeable smells in the waterway following storms. This member is thus harmed by uncontrolled discharges of stormwater from industrial facilities along the Saw Mill River.

14. For example, another Riverkeeper member resides on the Hudson River and blocks away from the Saw Mill River. This person is employed as a public health researcher with a focus on environmental issues, and is an active member of local environmental protection and community science groups. This person is an active kayaker, and is a member of an organization that frequently paddles near the confluence of the Saw Mill and Hudson Rivers. This person monitors water quality reports, and limits their kayaking activity when there is a poor water quality report. This member is thus harmed by pollution entering the Saw Mill River in violation of the Clean Water Act.

15. The relief sought herein will redress the harms to Riverkeeper and its members caused by Defendants' activities. Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged herein will irreparably harm Riverkeeper and its members, for which harm they have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

16. Riverkeeper is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant State Contracting Corp. of NY is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and, doing business as "Capital Industries Corp.", owns and operates a vehicle and equipment and maintenance and storage facility at 555 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, NY.

17. Riverkeeper is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant George McGuire is the Chief Executive Officer of Sate Contracting Corp. of NY and/or the President of Capital Industries Corp.

#### IV.

### STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND

#### The Clean Water Act

18. Congress enacted the Clean Water Act in 1972 to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” CWA § 101(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1251(a). In furtherance of this goal, the Act provides a comprehensive approach for the regulation of pollution discharged into the waters of the United States.

19. Section 301(a) of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), prohibits the discharge of any pollutant into waters of the United States, unless such discharge is in compliance with various enumerated sections of the Act. Among other things, Section 301(a) prohibits discharges not authorized by, or in violation of, the terms of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1342. A NPDES permit requires dischargers of pollution to comply with various limitations.

20. NPDES permits are issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) or by states authorized by EPA to act as NPDES permitting authorities, provided that the state permitting program ensures compliance with the procedural and substantive requirements of the CWA. CWA § 402(b)(1), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b)(1); 40 C.F.R. § 123.25(a).

21. In New York, DEC has been delegated the authority to issue NPDES permits. Such state-issued permits, issued by DEC pursuant to its delegated authority from EPA under the Clean Water Act, are referred to as “SPDES” permits.

22. The Clean Water Act requires that any NPDES permit issued by a state must apply and ensure compliance with, among other things, the Act’s technology-based standards for discharges of pollution. *See* 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b)(1)(A) (requiring compliance with “any

applicable requirements” of 33 U.S.C. § 1311).

23. The Act’s technology-based standards dictate that, with respect to toxic and non-conventional pollutants, permitted dischargers shall apply “the best available technology economically achievable for such category or class [of permitted dischargers], which will result in reasonable further progress towards the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants . . . .” 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(2)(A) (i.e., the “BAT” standard). The Act also sets a different standard, “application of the best conventional pollutant control technology” for a defined set of five “conventional pollutants”. *Id.* § 1311(b)(2)(E)<sup>1</sup> (i.e., the “BCT” standard) (together, the “BAT/BCT Standard”). *See also* 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(a) (requiring that each NPDES permit shall include conditions that meet the Act’s technology-based standards).

24. The Clean Water Act further requires any NPDES permit issued by a state to contain any additional limits necessary to ensure compliance with that state’s water quality standards. *See* 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(b)(2)(c) (requiring achievement of “any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards”), 1342(b)(1)(A) (requiring compliance with “any applicable requirements” of 33 U.S.C. § 1311). *See also* 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d) (requiring that each NPDES permit shall include any conditions necessary to achieve a state’s water quality standards).

25. In 1987, to better regulate pollution conveyed by stormwater runoff, Congress enacted Clean Water Act Section 402(p), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p), entitled “Municipal and Industrial Stormwater Discharges.”

26. Pursuant to CWA Section 402(p), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p), EPA promulgated

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<sup>1</sup> “Conventional pollutants” are defined by statute, 33 USC 1314(a)(4), and by regulation, 40 CFR 401.16, to include: biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, pH, fecal coliform, and oil and grease.

stormwater discharge regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.26. In promulgating those regulations, EPA cited abundant data showing the harmful effects of stormwater runoff on rivers, streams, and coastal areas across the nation. In particular, EPA found that runoff from industrial facilities contained elevated pollution levels and that, on an annual basis, pollutant levels in stormwater runoff can exceed by an order of magnitude the levels discharged by municipal sewage treatment plants. 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47991 (Nov. 16, 1990).

27. CWA Section 402(p) and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.26 require NPDES permits for stormwater discharges "associated with industrial activity."

### **Stormwater Permits**

28. In 1987, to better regulate pollution conveyed by stormwater runoff, Congress enacted Clean Water Act Section 402(p), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p), entitled "Municipal and Industrial Stormwater Discharges."

29. Pursuant to CWA Section 402(p), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p), EPA promulgated stormwater discharge regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.26.

30. In promulgating those regulations, EPA cited abundant data showing the harmful effects of stormwater runoff on rivers, streams, and coastal areas across the nation. In particular, EPA found that runoff from industrial facilities contained elevated pollution levels and that, on an annual basis, pollutant levels in stormwater runoff can exceed by an order of magnitude the levels discharged by municipal sewage treatment plants. 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47991 (Nov. 16, 1990).

31. CWA Section 402(p) and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.26 require NPDES permits for stormwater discharges "associated with industrial activity."

32. 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(c)(1) provides that dischargers of stormwater associated with



industrial activity must apply for an individual permit, apply for a permit through a group application, or seek coverage under a general permit.

33. 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(13) defines “storm water” to include stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

34. 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14) specifies that “storm water discharge associated with industrial activity” includes stormwater discharge from facilities classified under Standard Industrial Classification (“SIC”) Code 4212 (local trucking without storage). Facilities in those industrial categories must obtain NPDES permit coverage for their stormwater discharges.

**New York’s General Permit for the Discharge  
of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity**

35. As a delegated state NPDES permitting agency, DEC has elected to issue a statewide general permit for industrial stormwater discharges in New York. *SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit For Stormwater Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity*, Permit No. GP-0-17-004, N.Y. DEP’T ENVTL. CONSERVATION (Mar. 1, 2018) (“General Permit”). DEC also has the authority to issue SPDES permits for individual applicants.

36. As a state-issued, delegated NPDES permit, the General Permit requires permittees to use measures that reflect, and prohibits the discharge of pollutants above the level commensurate with, application of the BAT/BCT Standard. *See* General Permit, Part II (requiring permittees to minimize pollution by adopting measures that are “technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice”).

**The General Permit Framework**

37. The General Permit ensures compliance with federal technology and water-quality based requirements by imposing a variety of conditions. All of the General Permit’s conditions constitute enforceable “effluent standards or limitations” within the meaning of the

CWA’s citizen suit provision. 33 U.S.C. § 1365(f) (defining enforceable effluent standards or limitations to include “a permit or condition of a permit issued under section 1342 of this title”).

38. At the outset, the General Permit establishes eligibility conditions that permittees must meet to obtain coverage. General Permit, Part I. Permittees apply for coverage under the General Permit by submitting an application called a Notice of Intent. General Permit, Part I.D.

39. Among other things, when submitting a Notice of Intent, the applicant must identify the specific outfalls through which it will discharge industrial stormwater. A permittee may only lawfully discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity from these outfalls. General Permit, Parts I.D.3, I.F.

40. Next, the General Permit contains a variety of substantive limits that all permittees must meet. General Permit, Part II. These include numeric effluent limitations on the quantity and concentration of pollutants, narrative effluent limitations on pollutants, and compulsory pollution control and minimization practices. General Permit, Part II.

41. In addition, the General Permit contains effluent limitations that apply only to permittees engaged in particular industrial activities. *See* General Permit, Part VII.

42. The General Permit implements the BAT/BCT standard through a combination of general and sector-specific effluent limitations that require the Facility to “minimize” the discharge of pollutants. *See* General Permit, Part II; Part VII. The General Permit defines “minimize” as requiring operators to “reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures [including best management practices (“BMPs”)] ... that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.” General Permit, Part II. BMPs include changes to industrial practices and activities (for example, annual employee training programs) and structural changes to the property (for

example, collection basins that reduce stormwater discharged from a facility).

43. Permittees typically meet the General Permit’s applicable technology and water-quality based effluent limitations (whether those limits are phrased narratively or numerically) by adopting “best management practices” (“BMPs”) and other stormwater control measures. BMPs and control measures include changes to industrial practices and activities (for example, housekeeping schedules and employee training programs) and structural improvements (for example, roofing to minimize exposure of pollutants, or collection basins that reduce the volume of stormwater discharged from the facility).

44. The permittee must select, design, install, and implement control measures, including BMPs, in accordance with good engineering practices, to meet the effluent limits contained in the General Permit. *See, e.g.*, General Permit, Part II (outlining mandatory BMPs), Part VII (outlining sector-specific BMPs), Part III.A.7 (requiring documentation of all BMPs installed and implemented at the facility pursuant to Parts II and VII, documentation of all innovative BMPs, and an explanation of any BMPs that have not been installed due to site-specific conditions).

45. The General Permit sets forth additional non-numeric effluent limits requiring particular BMPs based on the type of industrial activities occurring at a particular facility (the “sector”). *See* General Permit, Part VII.

46. A permittee must record the BMPs and control measures used to meet the General Permit’s limits in a “stormwater pollution prevention plan” (“SWPPP”). General Permit, Part III. The permittee must develop, implement, and continually update this plan to adapt it to changing conditions at the facility. *Id.* The SWPPP must address all of the permittee’s industrial activities and meet all other requirements for such plans set forth in the General Permit. *Id.*

Further the SWPPP must be developed and fully implemented before an applicant is eligible to discharge industrial stormwater under the General Permit—a fully implemented SWPPP is a precondition of coverage. General Permit, Part I.D.1.a.

47. To ensure compliance, adequacy, and functioning of the SWPPP and selected BMPs, permittees must track, improve upon, and report upon their performance under the General Permit. *See* General Permit, Parts IV–VII.

48. The General Permit requires regular inspections by qualified personnel, including annual comprehensive inspections and quarterly routine inspections, to evaluate the performance and maintenance needs of BMPs, detect leaks, and document any deficiencies in the implementation and/or adequacy of the SWPPP, amongst other things. General Permit, Parts IV.A–C; *see also id.* Parts II.A.2–3.

49. The General Permit also requires monitoring of stormwater discharges, including quarterly visual monitoring and periodic sampling for pollutants associated with the facility’s industrial sector. General Permit, Parts IV.D–G, VII. The General Permit relies centrally on comparing the pollution found in a permittee’s stormwater to “benchmark monitoring cutoff concentrations” (benchmarks) for each pollutant to ensure that permittees are minimizing pollution and complying with the narrative limits set forth in the General Permit. *See* General Permit, Part VII (adopting sector-specific benchmarks for each category of permittees).

50. A benchmark is “a guideline for the owner or operator to determine the overall effectiveness of the SWPPP in controlling the discharge of pollutants to receiving waters.” General Permit, Appendix A. As the EPA explained in adopting benchmarks originally, they “provide a reasonable target for controlling storm water contamination by pollution prevention plans.” 60 Fed. Reg. 50804, 51076 (Sept. 29, 1995). Further, benchmark exceedances can

indicate that “a storm water discharge could potentially impair, or contribute to impairing water quality or affect human health from ingestion of water or fish.” 60 Fed. Reg. at 50824–25.

51. Thus, the benchmarks provide strong evidence of whether a facility has implemented adequate control measures and BMPs to comply with the General Permit and the federal technology and water-quality based standards that it implements. Although compliance with benchmarks under the General Permit is self-reported, self-monitoring reports under the General Permit are deemed “conclusive evidence of an exceedance of a permit limitation.” *Sierra Club v. Union Oil*, 813 F.2d 1480, 1493 (9th Cir. 1988), vacated on other grounds, 485 U.S. 931 (1988).

52. If an inspection or monitoring sample reveals an exceedance, violation, or other issues with the BMPs or the SWPPP, the permittee is required to take and document corrective actions. General Permit, Part V.

53. The results of a permittee’s inspections and monitoring must be documented and kept with the SWPPP, and certain reports must be submitted to DEC on a periodic basis. General Permit, Part VI. This self-reporting is the primary means by which DEC and EPA ensure a facility complies with the General Permit and the Clean Water Act.

#### **Key Conditions of the General Permit**

54. Within that framework, the following specific conditions of the General Permit are particularly relevant in this case.

#### **SWPPP Requirements**

55. Defendants’ SWPPP must identify potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Further, the SWPPP must describe and ensure the implementation of practices that minimize the discharge of

pollutants in these discharges and that assure compliance with the other terms and conditions of the General Permit, including achievement of effluent limitations. General Permit, Part III.A.

56. The General Permit provides detailed instructions to ensure the SWPPP “documents the practices and procedures [necessary] to ensure compliance with the conditions of th[e General Permit], including the selection, design, installation and maintenance of control measures selected to meet effluent limitations in Parts II and VII.” General Permit, Part III.

57. Among other things, the SWPPP must include: information related to a discharger’s stormwater pollution prevention team; a general site description; a summary of potential pollutant sources; measures related to handling of spills and releases; a general location map and a site map identifying the location of the facility and all receiving waters to which stormwater discharges; a description of control measures and best management practices; schedules and procedures for implementation of control measures, monitoring and sampling, and inspections; and documentation of inspections, samples, and corrective actions taken at a facility.

58. The General Permit also includes sector-specific SWPPP requirements. For facilities in Sector N (including Subsector N3), these requirements include, *inter alia*, a program to control materials received for processing; BMPs to minimize contact of particulate matter stored indoors or under cover from contacting surface runoff; BMPs to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable wastes; BMPs to minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover from coming in contact with surface runoff; a program to control what is received at the facility; measures necessary to minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids; BMPs to minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment; and measures to minimize stormwater contamination at loading/unloading areas.

General Permit, Part VII.N.

59. For facilities discharging to impaired waterbodies for which the cause of the impairment is a pollutant of concern included in the benchmarks as set forth in Appendix G of the General Permit, a facility must contain the following SWPPP requirements: identification of the impaired waterbody, a list of pollutants of concern that could be discharged causing the impairment, an identification of each area of the facility that generates stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that creates a reasonable potential to discharges the pollutants of concern, and specific BMPs to minimize the pollutant of concern from being discharged to the impaired waterbody. General Permit, Part III.D.2.a-d.

Monitoring and Reporting

60. The General Permit requires operators to collect and analyze samples of industrial stormwater discharges resulting from measurable storm events from every outfall at a facility. The General Permit requires such sampling and analysis to occur twice per year. General Permit, Parts IV and VI.

61. The General Permit requires that facilities discharging stormwater to impaired waterbodies conduct additional monitoring. Facilities in Sector N3 that are discharging to waters impaired for low dissolved oxygen are required to conduct quarterly monitoring of stormwater discharges. General Permit, Parts IV.F.1.c, IV.F.2, Appx. G.

62. The General Permit requires that facilities that have an exceedance of a numeric effluent limit, or an exceedance of a benchmark cut-off concentration for a pollutant of concern to an impaired waterbody (i.e. a pollutant that is associated with the impairment), must report the results of the exceedance(s) and the corrective action(s) taken on a Corrective Action form along with the submission of the DMR reporting that exceedance. General Permit, Parts VI.A.2.b,

VI.B (Table VI.1).

63. The General Permit also requires permittees to conduct regular inspections of the facility and monitoring of stormwater discharges to ensure the BMPs and SWPPP are effectively minimizing the discharge of pollution through stormwater. General Permit, Part IV. If deficiencies are identified, corrective actions must be taken and documented. General Permit, Part V. Reports of these procedures must be kept with the SWPPP, and certain reports must be submitted to DEC. General Permit, Part VI.

#### Corrective Actions

64. The General Permit requires “corrective actions” to improve BMPs when, *inter alia*, “the benchmark or numeric effluent limit [stormwater] sample results indicate exceedances of the pollutants.” General Permit Part V.A. A discharger must implement additional structural and non-structural BMPs to prevent a recurrence of those exceedances within 12 weeks. General Permit, Part V.A.1. If the exceedances still continue, the discharger must continue implementing additional BMPs. General Permit, Part V.A.4. Corrective actions are also required if there is evidence indicating that stormwater discharges “are causing, have the reasonable potential to cause, or are contributing to a violation of the water quality standards.” General Permit, Part II.C.1.b. A failure to take the necessary and required corrective actions is a violation of the permit. General Permit, Parts V, II.C.1.b.

#### CWA Citizen Enforcement Suits

65. Under CWA Section 505(a)(1), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a)(1), any citizen may commence a civil action in federal court on his own behalf against any person who is alleged to be in violation of an “effluent standard or limitation” under the CWA.

66. Such enforcement action under CWA Section 505(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a),



includes an action seeking remedies for an unpermitted discharge in violation of CWA Section 301, 33 U.S.C. § 1311, as well as for violation of a condition of a permit issued pursuant to CWA Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342. CWA Section 505(f), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(f).

67. Declaratory relief in such cases is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 2201–02 (granting U.S. courts the authority to issue declaratory relief in case of actual controversy and grant further necessary relief based on such a declaration).

68. Injunctive relief is authorized by CWA Section 505(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a).

69. Violators of the Clean Water Act are also subject to an assessment of civil penalties of up to \$56,460 per day per violation. CWA §§ 309(d), 505(a), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d), 1365(a); 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.1–19.4.

## V.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS

#### **Defendants Control the Industrial Activities at the Facility**

70. On information and belief, the Defendant State Contracting Corp. of NY was incorporated in 2000 (DOS ID 2516429), has a Principal Executive Office Address at 555 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, NY 10701, and has a Chief Executive Officer by the name of George McGuire at the same address.

71. On information and belief, the domestic business corporation 555 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, N.Y., Corp. was incorporated in 2003 (DOS ID 2946156), has a Principle Executive Office Address at 555 Saw Mill River Rd, Yonkers NY 10701, and has a Chief Executive Officer by the name of George McGuire at the same address.

72. On information and belief, in 2003, the domestic business corporation 555 Saw Mill River Road Yonkers, N.Y., Corp. (Attn: George McGuire) purchased 551 Saw Mill River

Road (Tax ID 3.-3100-30), 561 Saw Mill River Road (Tax ID 3.-3100-28), and 565 Saw Mill River Road (Tax ID 3.-3100-27) in Yonkers, NY (the “Property”).

73. On information and belief, in 2007, Defendant State Contracting Corp. of NY registered the assumed name “Capital Industries” (Assumed Name ID 284060).

74. The entity “Capital Industries Corp.” advertises itself by means of two signs at the Property as the operator of the Facility.

75. The entity “Capital Industries Corp.” advertises itself by means of a website (<https://capitalwrecking.com/>) as the owner and operator of a Facility located at 555 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, NY 10701.

76. The entity “Capital Industries Corp.” indicates that it has a President by the name of George McGuire on its website (<https://capitalwrecking.com/about-us>).

77. On information and belief, the entity “Capital Industries Corp.” is not incorporated or registered to do business in the State of New York.

78. On information and belief, Defendant State Contracting Corp. of NY has been operating the Facility at the Property since at least 2003 and has been doing business at the Facility under the business name “Capital Industries Corp.” since at least 2007.

79. On information and belief, Defendant George McGuire is the corporate officer responsible for Clean Water Act compliance at the Facility and the Property.

80. Because the Defendants control the industrial activities that take place at the Facility, the Defendants are responsible for managing stormwater associated with those activities at the Facility in compliance with the CWA.

81. The Defendants are the persons, as defined by CWA Section 502(5), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(5), responsible for the violations alleged in this Complaint.

**Defendants' Industrial Activities Expose Pollutants to Stormwater**

82. On their website, Defendants state that Capital Industries Corp. provides multiple services including the demolition of structures, interior demolition, and debris removal/dumpster services. Defendants conduct activities at the Facility to support those services, including (but not limited to) vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance.

83. Defendants are therefore engaged in local trucking and vehicle and equipment maintenance under Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") Code 4212, which are industrial activities included in Sector P of the General Permit.

84. The Facility has exposed and continues to expose industrial pollutants to stormwater, at a minimum, by:

- a. conducting vehicle maintenance and parking vehicles awaiting maintenance;
- b. conducting maintenance on roll off containers and other waste storage containers, including soldering, patching, and otherwise repairing such equipment;
- c. storing dumpsters and roll-off containers that have held waste materials outdoors;
- d. storing machinery and equipment outdoors and otherwise exposing the machinery and above activities to the elements; and
- e. vehicles entering and leaving the Facility that track pollutants off site.

85. During precipitation events (including runoff from rainfall and snow or ice melt events), pollutants are carried away from the Facility in stormwater discharges.

86. Many of Defendants' activities at the Facility are conducted outdoors. In carrying out the above activities at the Facility, Defendants store and handle materials, dumpsters, vehicles, and equipment in a manner that exposes pollutants to precipitation and snowmelt.

87. Trucks and other vehicles driving on and off the property are point sources of pollution. The Facility uses heavy vehicles and stores machinery outdoors. Defendants' trucks and dumpsters constitute point sources of water pollution in and of themselves.

88. Besides the wastes they carry, vehicles and industrial equipment at the Facility may expose many other pollutants to the elements, including gasoline, diesel fuel, anti-freeze, and hydraulic fluids.

89. In addition to waste residues, these pollution sources also may release fuel, oil, lubricants, PCBs, PAHs, an array of metals, pH-affecting substances, and chemical residues. These toxic pollutants are often generated in the form of small particulate matter, which settles on the ground and other surfaces that are exposed to stormwater and non-stormwater flows.

90. Because Capital fails to adequately shelter and otherwise contain these materials to prevent their release to the environment, precipitation falls on and flows over exposed materials, fluids, and particulates.

91. All of these pollution sources are thus exposed to precipitation and snowmelt.

**Defendant(s) Discharge(s) Polluted Stormwater From the Facility  
Into Waters of the United States**

92. The Property is located less than 150 feet from the Saw Mill River. A vegetated area connects the Property to the Saw Mill River.

93. Two municipal storm sewer drains are located approximately 80 feet from the Property on Saw Mill River Road, one in either direction. Riverkeeper has observed water from the Property's driveway discharging to Saw Mill River Road. The municipal storm sewer system on Saw Mill River Road drains to the Saw Mill River.

94. Polluted stormwater discharges flow thus from the Facility to the Saw Mill River, either directly overland or by way of the municipal storm sewer system.

95. The Saw Mill River is a “water of the United States,” as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.2 and, therefore, “navigable water” as defined in CWA Section 502(7). Defendants do not have a NPDES permit for these discharges of pollutants.

96. Defendants’ industrial activities at the Facility have caused and continue to cause a “discharge of pollutants” within the meaning of CWA Section 502(12), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12), and a “stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity” within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14) from the Facility on at least each and every day that there has been a precipitation event greater than 0.1 inches.

97. EPA has determined that precipitation greater than 0.1 inches in a 24-hour period constitutes a measurable precipitation event for the purposes of evaluating stormwater runoff associated with industrial activity. *See, e.g.*, 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(c)(i)(E)(6) (using 0.1 inches as the distinguishing threshold of a storm event).

**Defendants have not Obtained Permit Coverage for These Discharges**

98. Upon information and belief, the Facility was not covered by an individual SPDES permit.

99. Upon information and belief, the Facility was not covered by the General Permit.

100. Upon information and belief, Defendants had not filed a registration with DEC seeking General Permit coverage for the Facility.

101. Upon information and belief, Defendants had not complied with any provisions of the General Permit.

102. Accordingly, on June 2, 2022, Riverkeeper sent Defendants via certified mail the notice of intent to sue described above and attached hereto as Exhibit A.

103. As of the date of filing of this complaint, August 14, 2022, Defendants have not responded to the notice letter.

104. On information and belief, as of the date of filing of this complaint, August 14, 2022, the Facility lacks NPDES permit coverage under the General Permit or a SPDES permit.

105. Defendants' violations of the CWA at the Facility are ongoing and continuous, are capable of repetition, and result from the same underlying and inadequately resolved causes.

## **VI.**

### **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

#### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **Unlawful Discharge of Pollutants**

#### **(Violations of CWA Sections 301 and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311 and 1342)**

106. Riverkeeper incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if set forth herein.

107. CWA Section 301(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), provides that the “discharge of any pollutant” by any “person” is unlawful, unless the discharge complies with various enumerated sections of the CWA. Among other things, Section 301(a) prohibits discharges not authorized by a valid NPDES permit issued pursuant to CWA Section 402, 33 U.S.C. § 1342.

108. CWA Section 502(5), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(5), defines “person” to include “an individual, corporation, partnership [or] association.”

109. CWA Section 502(12), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(12), defines “discharge of a pollutant” to include “any addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any point source.”

110. CWA Section 502(14), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(14), defines “point source” broadly to include “any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated

animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.”

111. CWA Section 502(7), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(7), defines “navigable waters” as “the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas.”

112. 40 C.F.R. § 122.2 defines “waters of the United States” to include, *inter alia*: (i) “All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce”; (ii) “All interstate waters, including interstate ‘wetlands’”; (iii) Tributaries to such waters; (iv) Wetlands adjacent to such waters or their tributaries; and (v) “All other waters . . . the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce.”

113. CWA Section 402(p), 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p) and the implementing regulation found at 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(a)(1)(i), require facilities discharging stormwater associated with industrial activity to obtain a NPDES permit.

114. Defendants have discharged and continue to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity that contains pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States without a NPDES permit.

115. Each and every day on which Defendants discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity without authorization under a NPDES permit is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342.

116. Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged herein irreparably harms the waters of the State, Riverkeeper, and its members, for which harm Riverkeeper has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

117. Wherefore, Riverkeeper prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

**Failure to Apply for NPDES Permit Coverage  
(Violations of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311 and 1342)**

118. Riverkeeper incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if set forth herein.

119. 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(c)(1) and 122.26(e)(1) require dischargers of stormwater associated with industrial activity to apply for an individual permit or seek coverage under a promulgated stormwater general permit by October 1, 1992.

120. Since at least June 2, 2017, Defendants have operated and continue to operate a facility that engages in “industrial activity” as that term is defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14).

121. Since that time, Defendants have routinely discharged polluted stormwater associated with industrial activity from the Facility to waters of the United States.

122. Therefore, since that time, Defendants have been obligated to apply for coverage under an individual or general NPDES permit.

123. Once Defendants began discharging polluted stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States, each and every subsequent day on which Defendants failed to apply for permit coverage constitutes a separate and distinct violation of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342.

124. Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged herein irreparably harms the waters of the State, Riverkeeper, and its members, for which harm Riverkeeper has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

125. Wherefore, Riverkeeper prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.



**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

**Failure to Implement Adequate Control Measures and Best Management Practices  
(Violations of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311 and 1342)**

126. Riverkeeper incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if set forth herein.

127. The General Permit, Parts II.D and VII, requires Defendants to implement mandatory general and sector-specific control measures and BMPs to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the Facility.

128. Because the industrial activities carried out at the Facility are categorized in SIC Code 4212, Defendants must implement the sector-specific control measures specified in Part VII of the General Permit for Sector P.

129. Riverkeeper is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that, as of the filing date of this complaint, Defendants have not implemented adequate control measures or BMPs required by the General Permit.

130. The pollution prevention and control measures selected to comply with Parts II.D and VII.P of the General Permit must meet the federal BAT/BCT Standard.

131. Defendants have failed to implement control measures that meet the BAT/BCT Standard at the Facility for its discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity in violation of Parts II and VII of the General Permit.

132. The failure to implement sufficient BMPs that meet the BAT/BCT Standard is evidenced by, amongst other things, the visible track-out found on Defendants' access roadways and near the entrances/exits to the Property and Defendants' unsheltered vehicle maintenance operations at the Facility.

133. On information and belief, Defendants have failed to develop and implement

pollution controls equivalent to the BAT/BCT Standard every day since at least June 2, 2017.

134. Each day upon which Defendants operate the Facility without pollution controls equivalent to the BAT/BCT Standard is a separate and distinct violation of the General Permit and CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342. These violations are ongoing and continuous.

135. Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged herein irreparably harms the waters of the State, Riverkeeper, and its members, for which harm Riverkeeper has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

136. Wherefore, Riverkeeper prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**Failure to Develop, Implement, and Make Available an**  
**Adequate Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan**  
**(Violations of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311 and 1342)**

137. Riverkeeper incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if set forth herein.

138. The General Permit, Part III, requires industrial dischargers to develop, implement, and maintain compliance with a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”).

139. As described in Part III.A.3 of the General Permit, the SWPPP must identify potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with the discharger’s industrial activity.

140. Further, the SWPPP must describe how the discharger has implemented BMPs to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater and to assure compliance with the other terms and conditions of the General Permit, including achievement of effluent limitations.

141. The SWPPP must address, at a minimum: (1) each of the universally applicable elements set forth in Part III.A of the General Permit; (2) each of the applicable sector-specific

plan elements specified in Part VIII of the General Permit, *see* Part III.A.7; and, (3) as applicable, additional special requirements listed in Part III.D of the General Permit for discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer or discharges to impaired waterbodies. Each of these elements also require the discharger to maintain records and documentation of compliance with each of these elements.

142. The SWPPP must be representative of current site conditions and kept up to date. General Permit, Part III.E.

143. The SWPPP must be signed in accordance with Appendix H.8 of the General Permit and, where the facility is active, retained on-site in accordance with Parts III.A.9 and VI.C. General Permit, Part III.C.1.

144. The SWPPP must be prepared and must provide for compliance with the terms of the General Permit on or before the date of submission of a Notice of Intent to be covered under the General Permit. General Permit, Part I.D.1.a.1.

145. Because the industrial activities carried out at the Facility are categorized in SIC Code 4212, Defendants must include the sector-specific SWPPP elements specified in Part VII of the General Permit for Sector P, in addition to the SWPPP elements set forth in Part III of the General Permit. General Permit, Part III.A.7.

146. Under Part III.C.2.c. of the General Permit, the owner or operator of a facility “must make a copy of the SWPPP available to the public within fourteen (14) days of receipt of a written request.”

147. Riverkeeper requested a copy of Defendants’ SWPPP on June 2, 2022.

148. Defendants have not provided a copy of a SWPPP to Riverkeeper.

149. Riverkeeper is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that, as of the filing date of this complaint, August 14, 2022, Defendants have not developed a SWPPP.

150. Defendants have failed, and continue to fail, to develop, implement, and maintain compliance with and make available an adequate SWPPP for the Facility as required by the General Permit and to take the other SWPPP-related actions required by the General Permit and described herein.

151. Defendants' ongoing failure to develop and implement an adequate SWPPP for the Facility and to take the other SWPPP-related actions required by the General Permit is also evidenced by Defendants' failure to implement adequate control measures and BMPs, as set forth above.

152. Each and every day on which Defendants fail to comply with the General Permit's SWPPP requirements is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342.

153. Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged herein irreparably harms the waters of the State, Riverkeeper, and its members, for which harm Riverkeeper has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

154. Wherefore, Riverkeeper prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**Failure to Conduct Routine Site Inspections and Comply with  
General Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements  
(Violations of CWA Sections 301 and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311 and 1342)**

155. Riverkeeper incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if set forth herein.

156. The General Permit requires industrial dischargers to conduct and document comprehensive site inspections at appropriate intervals, but in no event less frequently than once

a year. The inspection must ensure that all stormwater discharges are adequately controlled and that all BMPs are functioning as expected. General Permit, Part IV.A.1. Records of this inspection must be kept for at least five years. General Permit, Part IV.A.2.

157. In addition to or alongside the annual comprehensive inspection, industrial discharges must also conduct an annual “dry inspection” to ensure there are no non-stormwater sources being discharged into the stormwater system. General Permit, Part IV.C.

158. Qualified personnel must also carry out routine inspections of the facility’s stormwater management practices at least quarterly. General Permit, Part IV.B. During these inspections, personnel must inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, evaluate the performance of stormwater BMPs identified in the facility’s SWPPP, and document any deficiencies in the implementation or adequacy of the BMPs. Such deficiencies must then be addressed through corrective actions under Part V of the General Permit. General Permit, Part IV.B.4.

159. In addition to inspections, all covered facilities must conduct multiple types of analytical monitoring, including quarterly visual inspections of stormwater discharges and sampling and laboratory analysis of outfalls from all qualifying storm events. General Permit, Parts IV.D–F.

160. Further, Defendants engage in industrial activities that fall within Sector P of the General Permit’s classifications of industrial activity, and therefore must also conduct additional analysis of water quality samples for a range of pollutant parameters as set forth in Part VII of the General Permit. General Permit, Part VI.F.

161. Records of these monitoring efforts must be maintained for at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. General Permit, Part VI.C.2.

162. Covered facilities are required to report on the results of their monitoring efforts to the DEC, through Annual Certification Reports, Discharge Monitoring Reports, and supplemental reports as necessary. General Permit, Part VI.A–B.

163. Riverkeeper is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that, as of the filing date of this complaint, Defendants had not conducted any of the site inspections, monitoring, or sampling required by Part IV of the General Permit.

164. Defendants have failed, and continues to fail, to comply with the inspection, monitoring, and sampling requirements of the General Permit.

165. Riverkeeper is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that, as of the filing date of this complaint, Defendants also has failed to retain records and submit monitoring reports as required by Parts IV and VI of the General Permit.

166. Each and every day on which Defendants fail to comply with any of the General Permit's inspection, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342.

167. Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged herein irreparably harms the waters of the State, Riverkeeper, and its members, for which harm Riverkeeper has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

168. Wherefore, Riverkeeper prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**Failure to Comply with Specific General Permit Requirements Applicable to the**  
**Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Storage Facility Sector**  
**(Violations of CWA Sections 301 and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311 and 1342)**

169. Riverkeeper incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if set forth herein.

170. The General Permit contains various requirements specific to vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage facility. General Permit, Part VII.P.

171. Defendants have failed, and continue to fail, to comply with these requirements of the General Permit that apply to all vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage facilities.

172. To the extent that Defendants' failure to comply with these sector-specific requirements is not captured in the above Causes of Action, such failure is included here.

173. Each and every day on which Defendants fail to comply with the General Permit's sector-specific requirements applicable to vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage facilities is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a) and 1342.

174. Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged herein irreparably harms the waters of the State, Riverkeeper, and its members, for which harm Riverkeeper has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

175. Wherefore, Riverkeeper prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**Failure to Comply with Specific General Permit Requirements Applicable to**  
**Facilities that Discharge to an Impaired Waterbody**  
**(Violations of CWA Sections 301 and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311 and 1342)**

176. Riverkeeper incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as if set forth herein.

177. Discharges to an impaired waterbody are not eligible for coverage under the General Permit if the cause of impairment is a pollutant of concern included in the "benchmarks" or "effluent limitations" (as those terms are defined in the General Permit) to which the facility is subject, unless the facility:

- a. Prevents all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and maintains all analysis and documentation supporting such eligibility with the SWPPP;
- b. documents that the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is not present on-site, and maintains all analysis and documentation supporting such eligibility with the SWPPP; or
- c. provides additional information in the SWPPP to minimize the pollutant of concern causing the impairment as specified in Part III.D.2 of the General Permit.

General Permit, Part II.C.2.

178. The Saw Mill River is an impaired water.

179. One of the causes of impairment is excessive oxygen demand (and thus low dissolved oxygen in the water). Chemical Oxygen Demand is a parameter included in the benchmarks to which Defendant's facility is subject under Sector P.

180. Phosphorus, fecal coliform, and chlordane are additional causes of impairment.

181. Defendants have not prevented all exposure of substances that create chemical oxygen demand or contribute phosphorus, fecal coliform, and chlordane to stormwater.

182. Defendants have not documented that such substances are not present onsite.

183. Defendants have not submitted a SWPPP with the additional information specified in Part III.D.2 of the General Permit.

184. Defendants are violating the requirements of the General Permit related to discharge to impaired waterbodies.



185. Each and every day on which Defendants violate the General Permit's requirements governing discharges to impaired waterbodies is a separate and distinct violation of CWA Sections 301(a) and 402, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1311(a), 1342.

186. Continuing commission of the acts and omissions alleged herein irreparably harms the waters of the State, Riverkeeper, and its members, for which harm Riverkeeper has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law.

187. Wherefore, Riverkeeper prays for relief as hereinafter set forth.

## **VII.**

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

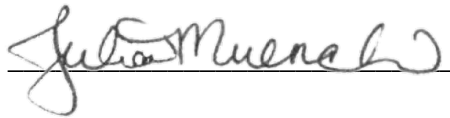
188. Wherefore, Plaintiff Riverkeeper respectfully requests that this Court grant the following relief, as allowed by 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201(a) and 2202:

- a. Declare Defendants to have violated and to be in violation of the Clean Water Act as alleged herein;
- b. Enjoin Defendants from discharging pollutants from the Facility except as authorized by and in compliance with a NPDES permit;
- c. Order Defendants to immediately apply for coverage under, and comply fully with all applicable requirements of, the General Permit (or an individual SPDES permit that is at least as stringent);
- d. Order Defendants to take appropriate actions to remediate the harm caused by their violations of the General Permit and the Clean Water Act, to the extent possible;
- e. Order Defendants to pay, jointly and severally, civil penalties, pursuant to CWA Sections 309(d) and 505(a), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1319(d) and 1365(a), and by 40 C.F.R. §§ 19.1 – 19.4;

- f. Order Defendants to pay the costs of litigation, including Riverkeeper's reasonable investigative costs, attorney fees, expert witness and consultant fees, and other costs, pursuant to CWA Section 505(d), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d); and
- g. Award any such other and further relief as this Court may deem appropriate.

Dated this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of August, 2022  
Brooklyn, New York

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

Julia Muench  
SUPER LAW GROUP, LLC  
110 Wall Street, Third Floor  
New York, NY 10005

*Attorneys for Plaintiff Riverkeeper, Inc.*

# EXHIBIT A